

FISCAL YEAR 2002 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT AS OF JULY 11, 2001—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Total Budget Resolution	1,626,488	1,590,658	1,638,202
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	0	0	33,950
Current Level Under Budget Resolution	-648,589	-396,423	0
Memorandum:			
Revenues, 2002-2006:			
House Current Level	0	0	8,897,349
House Budget Resolution	0	0	8,878,506
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	0	0	18,843

Notes: P.L.—Public Law.

Section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, requires that the House Budget Committee revise the budget resolution to reflect funding provided in bills reported by the House for emergency requirements, disability reviews, an Earned Income Tax Credit compliance initiative, and adoption assistance. To date, the Budget Committee has increased the outlay allocation in the budget resolution by \$184 million for these purposes. These amounts are not included in the current level because the funding has not yet been enacted.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

TOBACCO IS NUMBER ONE PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERN IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, it is a real pleasure to be here this evening. Let me begin by talking a little bit this evening about tobacco issues, because I have been involved as a State attorney general on the issue of tobacco. I was involved in the massive piece of tobacco litigation that State attorneys general filed across the country in their respective States, and we also, as a result of that, had a settlement; and we learned a lot about tobacco, about tobacco companies, about tobacco companies targeting kids. It is something that is a pretty incredible story. It also says something about public health in America and where we should be headed.

That is our real purpose here tonight, is to talk about the public health side and to talk also about the side of the administration, this current administration, the Bush administration, carrying on a tobacco lawsuit, the Federal Government versus the tobacco companies; and we will also be talking about that.

First of all, let me talk a little bit about the public health problem when it comes to tobacco, because a lot of people do not understand the massive size of the public health problem that we have here in America when it comes to tobacco. Mr. Speaker, 435,000 people every year are killed by tobacco. These are tobacco-related deaths, and it is a huge number. When we hear the number, we all hear statistics and we wonder what they mean. Take all other causes of death out there, and let us just go through a few here, auto accidents, suicides, murders, deaths by infectious diseases, deaths from AIDS; think of any other chronic illnesses, heart disease. If we add a lot of these up and we total them, we still do not get to the number of deaths caused by tobacco.

So when we talk about the cause of death and talk about public health problems, we clearly have a huge one when it comes to tobacco; and it is one that I think is in a way demonstrated, and I am going to have another Member join me here and maybe others if

they want to come down and talk about this; but it is demonstrated by a physician that I talked to, a cancer doctor in New Mexico. She is an oncologist. She told me this story. She said, I work in the cancer field. It is a very trying field to work in. She is very interested in tobacco and lung cancer and that whole relationship.

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She said, "If tomorrow we could stop people smoking, one-third of my patients would go away immediately." So the people that she is treating today, if we stopped individuals from smoking, she would lose an entire third of her patients. She of course said that she sees every day all the pain and suffering that people go through. She said, "I would be happy to have that happen, to see that loss of patients."

So when we are talking about cancer docs across the country taking a look at this, we can see the kind of impact it is having.

One of the other facts here that is very, very important is that tobacco companies have targeted our kids in America for addicting them to tobacco. I would just like to give some of the facts here.

People do not realize that the tobacco companies saw their markets going down about 10 or 15 years ago. They saw their markets going down. They saw the number of people shrinking. The older people were quitting. They did a lot of research. This is in their files. There were documents that we recovered from them as State attorneys general.

They discovered several things. They discovered first of all if they build their younger market, then they are able to increase their markets dramatically. That is what they did. They started targeting younger people to start smoking. It is documented. It is in there. It is something that is pretty astounding, when we think about it.

Listen to these figures. Almost 90 percent of the adult smokers began at or before the age of 18. So it is the young people that are starting, and they continue for their whole lives. Each day here in America more than 3,000 kids become regular smokers. That is more than 1 million kids a year. Roughly one-third of them will eventually die from tobacco-related disease.

Fifteen and one-half million kids are exposed to secondhand smoke at home.

More than 3 million of our children ages 12 to 17 are current smokers, and 900 million packs of cigarettes are consumed by our children a year. More than one-third of all these children who ever try smoking a cigarette become regular daily smokers before leaving high school.

That is what these tobacco companies knew all along. They knew if they got young people addicted, that they would stay addicted for a lifetime, and keep buying cigarettes, and their profits would keep going up. It is a horrible story to tell, but it is out there and it is documented. It is part of these tobacco lawsuits that the State attorneys general brought.

Now, who stepped in to do something about this? Very little was done at the Federal level in the 1990s. Did we see any other people stepping out to do something about it? Private individuals hired attorneys and went to court and tried to sue the tobacco companies.

The tobacco companies had never settled a case. They fought these cases all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, if they had to, and they always defeated these poor little plaintiffs, many of whom had smoked for 30, 40, or 50 years, and then had contracted lung cancer.

But in the 1990s, there were a group of attorneys general, first led by Attorney General Mike Moore from Mississippi, who filed the first lawsuit down there in Mississippi. It grew over the years, and eventually we had 45 attorneys general join this lawsuit.

These lawsuits were pushed hard. They were fought hard. There was an incredible battle going on in State courts with these lawsuits, but eventually there was a master settlement for \$240 billion. As part of that master settlement, the tobacco companies agreed to do a number of things: not target our kids, change their advertising, pay this \$240 billion over 25 years.

My little State of New Mexico, this was the largest civil settlement in the State of New Mexico for \$1.2 billion. Many of the States had something like that, settlements of that magnitude, so bringing in this kind of money was very important to the State.

I would say at this point that it is very, very important, and this is a side issue, but it is important that the States use this money on health-related issues, rather than using it to build roads or for a tax cut, or some of